This Will Be Your Last Chance

For \$5.90 we give choice of a bandsome line of Suits. Not a suit but is fully worth \$10. Many of these are all wool.

For \$7.68 choice of any variety of stylish all-wool Suits. Not a suit worth less than \$12; many of them \$15 suits.

For \$9.90 the best offer made. This was our price for \$15 Suits, but we have added hundreds of suits that we have been selling at \$16.50 and \$18.

This week a special sale on Pantaloons. \$2.50 and \$3 quality now \$1.88. \$3.50 and \$4 quality now \$2.88. \$5 and \$6 quality now **83.88.**

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 W. Washington St. Hat Department: 16 South Meridian St.

Chicago & St. Louis ROUTE.

WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE

EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY CHICAGO.

Tickets good going on all trains EVERY DAY.
Good to return for ten days from date of sale.
All trains stop at Midway Plaisance, Hyde Park,
Thirty-ninth street and Twenty-second street. & TRAINS Daily between INDIANAPOLIS and CHICAGO To Chicago, |No. *1 | No. *17 | No. 3 | No. *7 | No. *5 Lv. Ind'polis 11.20am 11.55am 4.45pm 11.30pm 12.45am Ar. Chicago. 5.15pm 5.45pm 10.50pm 6.55am 7.30am RETURNING.

No.*18| No. 8 | No.*10 | No. *12 | No. *4 Lv. Chicago. 8.30am 1.00pm 8.10pm 9.15pm 11.30pm Ar. Ind'polis 2.40pm 7.10pm 2.25am 3.40am 6.00am Additional trains: No. 9 leaves indianapolisat 7:10 s.m., for Lafayette and Chicago.

DINING CARS on Nos. 1, 17, 8 and 18. LOCAL INDIANAPOLIS PARLOR CARS on Nos. 1 & 18 LOCAL INDIANAPOLIS SLEEPERS on Nos. 7 and 4. All day trains have parlor cars, and night trains have standard and compartment buffet sleepers and

6 TRAINS Daily between INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI As follows: Leave Indianapolis at *2:45 a. m., *4:00 a. m., *6:20 a. m., 11:05 a. m., *2:55 p. m., 7:20 p. m. GREENSBURG accommodation 4:20

p. m. 3 TRAINS Daily for NORTH VERNON and LOUIS-VILLE, leave Indianapolis "2:45 a. m., 6:20 a. m. and *2:55 p. m.
3 TRAINS for ST. LOUIS, leave at *7:30 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 11:20 p. m. For TERRE HAUTE and 3 TRAINS for CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, NEW YORK and BOSTON, leave at 7:00 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *7:25 p. m.; for MUNCIE and BENTON HAR-BCR at 6:00 a. m., 11:55 a. m. 3 TRAINS for BLOOMINGTON and PEORIA, leave for Peoria at *7:15 a. m., 11:55 a. m., *11:25 p. m.: for CHAMPAIGN at 5:10 p. m. 2 TRAINS for SPRINGFIELD, DAYTON and COLUM-EUS, C., leave at '3:50 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. For tickets, sleeping and parlor car accommoda-tions and full information, call at Big 4 offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massa-chusetts avenue and Union Station, *Daily. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

THE .

C., H. & D. R. R. ARE STILL SELLING

MILEAGE BOOKS

2 CENTS PER MILE GOOD ON

21 DIFFERENT ROADS TRAINS FOR

CINCINNATI LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS *2:30 a m., *3:45 a. m., *6:10 a m., †10:50 a. m., †2:54 p. m., *4:02 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. City ticket offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

THE ONLY MORNING TRAIN

WORLD'S: FAIR. 7:00-a. m.-7:00

MONON ROUTE

(L., N. A. & C. R'Y.)

Other trains leave as follows: 12:01 noon, 4:20 p. m., 12:30 a. m., 2:05 a. m. Ticket Offices—26 South Illinois street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

Natural Gas Services.

Parties wishing connections should apply for same during month of August, as no orders will be taken after this month.

The Indianapolis Gas Co

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

Money advanced on consignments. Registerd receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL-VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

Pillow Cots to Rent and for Sale CHEAP. For the best Folding Pillow Cots call at 76 VIRGINIA AVENUE. Also Flag Poles; all sizes up to 20 feet. Flags for Decoration, etc.

WAGON WHEAT 55c

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 362 West Washington Street

Cooler; generally fair. HEADWEAR

We are receiving something new in our Hat Department every day in the week.

Light colored Soft and Stiff Hats, in pearls, nutrias,

tans and greys, suitable for Fall wear, at \$1.96, worth \$3. G. A. R. Hats, including cord and wreath, at 80c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

\$1 Crush Hats, light colors, for 50c. Outing and Traveling Caps for men, women and children.

FREE CAMP CHAIRS

For the WHEN Concert Saturday night. To enjoy this luxury you simply deposit twenty-five cents, which is refunded upon return of chairs.

That girl wuz, and is, I know, A borned Soldier and Hero!

Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery, Deformity Braces and Surgical Appliances of every kind. The largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., 77 South Illinois street.

WAGON WHEAT Highest Market Price. ARCADE MILLS.

OPPOSED TO GOLD ALONE

Resolutions Adopted at a Mass Meeting

in Cooper Union, New York.

Leaders in the Bilver Movement Carry the War Into the Home of the Alleged "Conspirators" of Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24,-Three thousand people listened to-night, at Cooper Union, to speeches in behalf of the free coinage of silver, and applauded and cheered until the echo of their noisy approval made the big hall ring. It was under the inspiration of one of those tremendous outbursts of enthusiasm that the Hon. W. Bryan, of Nebraska, exclaimed to them at the top of his ringing voice. "There are more people here to-night than ever signed resolution to the representatives in Congress of this State of New York asking them to vote for the repeal of the Sherman law." There was no attempt at rowdysem, as at the Fifth-avenue meetmeeting. At 8 o'clock the hall was full, and a large number of bonnets were observable here and there above the sea of taces fronting the band, which whiled away the waiting minutes with national airs. It was essentially a thoughtful audience, made up of mechanics, clerks and men in the middle walks of life. The nattily-dressed men of business were not in evidence to any extent; nor speakers were Hon. John G. Boyd, Ger. A. J. Warner and Representatives Bartine and Bryan. The following resolutions

Resolved. That the attempt to reduce the world's specie supply to gold alone has fictitiously increased; the value of gold for the sole benefit of the wealthy creditors, while it is im-poverishing all debtors and other persons who are dependent upon their own exertions for a

Resolved, That the pretense that the Sherman act is the cause of our financial troubles is simply an effort on the part of the gold men to mis-lead the people by diverting their attention from a consideration of their attempt to reduce the market price of labor, as a property, to a gold

Resolved, That the issue monthly of \$4,000,-000 in government notes for the purchase of silver bullion cannot have been the cause of our present currency famine, thus making it necessary for employers to pay a premium for "cheap dollars," to enable them to pay their workmen for their honest labor and to carry on their ordi-

Resolved, That the hypocritical cry against the "cheap dollar" is evidently designed by the gold men to create an aversion to silver and to appreciate gold that is mainly owned by those who desire to demonetize silver and establish gold alone as our metallic money.

Resolved. That the presumptuous and ridicu-lous attempt of the gold men to induce the people to believe that the workings of the Sherman law caused the extraordinary export of gold has been practically refuted by the equally as extraordinary importation of gold into the United States from Europe while that act remains in full force and operation.

Resolved, That the American people are in every respect as capable of devising and main-taining their own financial system under which to carry on their business as France, England or any other country upon earth; and that a failure so to do will show a want of self-respect and confidence un-becoming to a free and enlightened people who claim to be the descendants of those who labored under much greater disadvantages as regards wealth and population, and boldly de-clared their independence, and established and maintained a form of government that was detested and opposed by all the then existing gov-ernments of the old world.

Resolved, That the real and only cause of the present financial distress which is compelling the closing of banks, factories, workshops and stores, and the failure of thousands of business men everywhere—in Europe as well as in America and other countries, and through depriving the honest and industrious workingmen of Europe and America of their means of support, arises from the greedily-inspired attempt to foist upon the commercial world the single gold standard, whereby the available supply of metallic money will be reduced to one-half the present amount, resulting in a corresponding reduction in the market price of all kinds of property and products of labor.

Resolved, That it is the sacred duty of the

people of this country to resist the wicked attempt to increase the value of gold, and with it the burden of all debts and taxes, and depreciate everything, including the wages of labor, thus undermining our whole industrial and social systems upon which modern civilization rests.

Swindler Howard Arrested. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24.—Rev. Dr. Howard, who was arrested in Chicago on Aug. 4, on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes and immediately afterward escaped from an officer, was arrested at Jackson, Tenn., this morning, at the residence of Mrs. Hughes, his mother-in-law. He appeared before United States Commissioner Rochester and asked for bail, waiving examination. His bond was fixed at \$10,000.

"I HAVE used Simmons Liver Regulator with successful effect in bilious colic and dyspepsia. It is an excellent remedy and a meeting to consider the proposed reduc-certainly a public blessing. tion of wages on the C., M. & St. P. rail-"C. MASTERSON, Sherift of Bibb Co., Ga."

BREAD RIOT AT BUFFALO

Market Stalls Looted by a Mob of Excitable Unemployed Poles.

Ten of the Ringleaders Arrested by the Police -Striking Kansas Miner Shot by a Negro-Other Labor News.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.-Serious trouble de veloped this morning at the Broadway market, East Buffalo, due to the bold robbery of provision stands by the unemployed Poles. A large number of people in the Polish district are out of work, and having exhausted the resources of the poormaster, have resorted to robbery to supply their wants. The trouble began yesterday, and was renewed this morning. The owners of the stands and stalls which were raided by the hungry mob withstood the attempt to loot their property as best they could. Finally they used violence, and a riot resulted. The Poles, numbering forty or fifty at first, soon increased to two hundred or three hundred, far outnumbered the market men and police on duty there. A call was made on police headquarters and reserves were hurried in patrol wagons to the scene. They speedily restored order and arrested ten of the ringleaders.

The immediate cause of the disturbance is said to have been an attempt by a He brew peddler to defraud a Polish woman in making change. There has been bad blood between the Poles and the Hebrews of foreign extraction, and it only required slight provocation to create an open rupture. In addition, it was finally stated last night that the Poles had decided to raid the market this morning. In short, there was a bread riot. Only the prompt action of the police checked it. For several days the Poles have been restless, and have been threatening that if they were not given work or bread they would obtain the latter by violence. Meetings have been held and much inflammatory talk indulged in. The police assert that, although the Poles may be out of work, there are few, if any, hungry. Most of them have homes paid for and money laid by. They are uneasy because of lack of employment, and, being of excitable nature, they are always ready for a row. At noon the crowd three thousand, among them being a large sprinkling of women, but the police were in strong force and no further disturbance was attempted. The situation, however, is critical, and a very uneasy feeling prevails among shopkeepers in the district. A delegation waited upon the city authorities, this afternoon, and asked for protection, which was promised them. A big force of police will be kept on duty.

Striker Shot by a Negro. PITTSBURG, Kan., Aug. 24.-Another life has been lost as a result of the Kansas coal miners' strike. Thomas Betson, a white striking miner, was shot and killed tonight in an encounter with negro miners. After supper, to-night, twenty negroes left the stockade of the Kansas and Texas company, near Litchfield, and went to town in a body to buy supplies. They were jeered at by the white strikers, but paid no attention to them. When they left the store they found a big crowd of strikers gathered. who informed them that they should not return to the stockade. The negroes started for the mine, when the strikers attacked them with missiles and finally began firing into them. The negroes returned the fire, and Tom Betson, a striker, fell dead, shot through the heart. The strikers fled and the negroes returned to the stockade. The strikers at once commenced gathering recruits, with the intention of attacking the stockade. At 11 o'clock the attack had not been made. but it was expected every moment. Litch-field is six miles from here.

Railway Employes Laid Off. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 24.-To-day notice was posted in the shops of the Evansville & Terre Haute, the Evansville & Indianapolis and the Evansville & Richmond railroad companies, at this point, informing the employes that on account of dull business there would be no work for them until Tuesday. Sept. 5. By this ar-rangement about 150 men, some of them having families, are thrown out of employment. The men were also notified that they, with their families, would be given free transportation to the world's fair in a special car, leaving here Monday next and returning Sept. 2. It is stated that not many of the men will take advantage of this offer, as on account of previous reductions in working time they have been unable to save money.

Italians Assaulted.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.-Striking longshoremen along Water street assaulted a body of Italians this afternoon. A wagonload full which the Mallory people brought over the Williamsburg ferry at 1 o'clock this morning, was captured by the strkers. They surrounded the wagon and standing on the spokes, began to punch the Italians. "Kill the dagos," they yelled. Several of the Italians reached for knives, but before they could use them the police arrived. When the Italians alighted the strikers made a rush for them. They scattered and did not reach the Mallory line.

Grand Master Sargent Called to Chicago. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 24.-Grand Master Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has been called to Chicago, where representatives of the varions railway labor organizations will hold

TWO HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED

Five Thousand People Rendered Homeless and a Loss of \$500,000 Inflicted.

South Chicago Suffers by Fire from the Carelessness of Two Boys Who Were Baking Potatoes Near a Stable.

Blaze Started from the Embers That Spread with Lightning-Like Rapidity.

Five Squares of the Big City's Industrial Subarb soon Laid in Ashes-St. Louis Fireman Shocked in a Singular Way.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Two Hundred Buildings Burned at South

Chiesgo-Loss About \$500,000. CHICAGO, Aug. 24.-A fire which, in the extent of the territory it covered, rivals Chicago's historic conflagration, began in that part of the city known as South Chicago about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The fifty thousand people comprising the inhabitants of the town were precipitated into a panic, second only in this city to that which characterized the conflagration of 1871. The loss is estimated at over \$500,.

000, and 5,000 people are rendered homeless. The fire started in a three-story frame building at the corner of Ninety-first street and Superior avenue, and within two hours had consumed at least two hundred buildings and five blocks of the greatest industrial suburb of Chicago. Among the first to fall was the First Methodist Church, at the corner of Ninety-first street and Superior avenue, and the German Lutheran Church on the opposite corner. Hardly had these more pretentions structures been leveled to the ground than the fire was detected blazing in a dozen places further east. Leaving Superior avenue the flames crossed Ontario avenue, Buffalo avenue, Mackinaw avenue and Green Bay avenue to the lake. The local fire department was powerless to check the progress of the fire, and when engines and fire tugs were sent from this city their efforts were directed to saving the immense lumber yards lying within a

few blocks of the fire. The distance from Superior avenue to the lake was filled with frame structures that burned rapidly as the strong wind carried embers and sparks in all directions. The steeples of the large churches had hardly toppled over when the whole area of five blocks was filled with small fires. The streets were blockaded with wagons containing the effects of the frightened and fleeing residents, and men and women, appalled by the fire, fled in every direction. Before the scores of engines had made the least appreciable effect upon the progress of the flames the immense docks of the Sunday Creek Coal Company, at Harbor avenue and the river, were burning. Over one hundred thousand tons of coal were stored in the immense bins belonging to this company, which extend for five hundred feet along the river front. At the same moment the A. R. Beck lumber yards, with dock frontage almost as elaborate, were found to be burning. When the fire began in the coal yards every engine that could be spared and the powerful fire steamer Yosemite were brought to fight the conflagration.

SPREAD RAPIDLY. The house at Superior avenue and Nintyfirst street, in which the fire began, was owned by William Gillis and occupied by him as a residence. Those who saw the spread of the fire say that from the threestory frame structure it sprang to a cottage adjoining on the west. Brands falling upon a building at the corner of Buffalo avenue and Ninety-first street, one square further west, soon started a blaze which spread north and south on Buffalo avenue. Then the fire spread quickly, licking up house after house in a few minutes. A dozen houses in the vicinity of Superior avenue and Ninety-first street having been swept away by the whirlwind of fire, the early fright of the people began to give way to the panio which in another hour precipitated a flying army towards the other portions of the city. Before the fire was gotten under control over two hundred dwellings and buildings had been laid low, five thousand peowere homeless and a total loss inflicted reaching into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Starting, as was the most accepted theory among the citizens of South Chicago tonight, from a smoldering bonfire, the blaze spread with such rapidity that families had barely time enough in some instances to escape with their lives. Cottages were swept sway and their occupants and owners were not able even to save their household effects. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, accord-

ing to the statements made by those who claim to be in possession of the facts, two boys were playing in the yard back of William Gillis's house, on the north side of Ninety-first street, between Ontario and Superior avenues. They had been baking potatoes, and, tiring of the sport, left the dying embers to resume their play in another part of the yard. They did not see that the live coals were blown in several directions by the wind that swept lakeward, and no thought of danger entered their minds. A piece of blazing wood, it is claimed, was blown near the high board fence bounding the yard on the west, and soon yellow flames were curling up in dangerous proximity to Mr. Gillis's barn. A section of the fence four feet long was burned away and the corner of the barn had been ignited. Rapidly, and unknown to any one on the premises, the fire crept up into the loft, where were stored two tons of hay, and once having secured a start here there Was little chance of stopping it. Lieut. H. Murray, of the Twelfth Battalion and engine company No. 46 of the South Chicago department, was overcome by the heat at the corner of Ninety-first street and Superior avenue at 6 o'clock. He was taken to the hospital of the Illinois

Steel Company, where he received attention and was detained over night. Despite the rapidity with which the flames spread, and the crash and panic which at one time choked up the streets. no lives, as far as known, were lost. Following are the injured, none fatally:
Fred Donath, severely burned about
face and arms; Robert Guinta,
overcome by smoke and heat; Addie Guinta, overcome by heat; Martin Burke, fell from a second-story window and was injured internally. Shortly after the fire attacked No. 120 Buttalo avenue, the store of N. Johnson, there was a violent explosion of twenty-one gallon cans of gasoline. Mr. Johnson was severely burned

about the face. Hundreds of people, deprived of home comforts with scarcely a warning, gathered along Ninety-first street and adjacent thoroughfares. But they were not to be homeless, for the citizens of South Chicago rallied to their assistance. It was not necessary even to organize relief committees, and no definite steps toward the housing of the unfortunate people were taken. The word was passed down the line that the houses of those who were not losers by the fire without exception were open to any and all who had been driven out upon the

streets. South Chicago is almost entirely a manufacturing suburb, and is situated at the mouth of the Calumet river, about thirteen miles from the City Hall. The principal

establishment is the Illinois Steel Com-pany, which employs at the present time about six thousand men. The river front and lake shore are occupied for long dis-tances by immense lumber and coal yards and shipping docks.

FIREMEN SHOCKED.

Water from a Hose Struck a Naked Electric Wire-Western Brass Works Destroyed, St. Louis, Aug. 24. - Fire to-day destroyed the plant of the Western Brass Manufacturing Company, at Nos. 615 and 617 Walnut street, causing a total loss of about \$165,000, on which the insurance is about three-quarters of the loss. The loss on the brass company's stock is \$100,000; insur-ance, \$90,000. The plant occupied two buildings, one owned by C. D. Comfort and the other by Dr. E. H. Gregory. On the buildings the loss is about \$32,500 each, with insurance, as stated, three-fourths of the loss. During the fire, which necessitated pipe struck a naked electric-light wire, the current from which shocked all the pipe-men, one so seriously that he was taken to the hospital. The Standard Theater, ad-joining, was slightly damaged by smoke and water.

Square Mile Burned Over.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PERU, Ind., Aug. 24.-A fire west of this city yesterday afternoon burned nearly a square mile of territory. It was caused by sparks from a passing Wabash engine. By hard work the farmers saved their houses and barns by plowing the ground around them, although much hay, straw and many smaller buildings were consumed. The loss is estimated at \$5,000. So dry has the country become in this part of the State that constant supervision is needed to check daily fires.

California Town Burned. MERCED, Cal., Aug. 24.-The town of Merced Falls, twenty miles north of here, has been destroyed by fire. The Merced woolen mills, valued at \$125,000; Nelson's four mill, \$25,000, and the warehouse of the woolen mill, containing goods worth \$50,-000, were destroyed. The town has about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, mostly employes at the mills. Insurance on the

woolen mill, \$70,000. The Wabash County Fires.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Aug. 24 .- Fire destroyed the shingle and picket mill of Lucien Varner near Wabseh. Loss, \$3,000; no insurance. The dwelling of Anthony Roser, of Waltz township, also burned. Loss, \$1,000. The residence of Mrs. J. C. Smith, of Wabash, was destroyed. Loss, \$1,200.

GETTING OVER THE SCARE.

Marked Improvement in the Financial Situ ation Reported at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.-Within th past few days there has been a marked improvement in the financial cituation in this city. The bankers all report a large increase in deposits, while the withdrawals are decidedly less numerous. Money is much easier to obtain, and is no longer at a premium, except where very large had expected to find a warm corner and a amounts are called for. At the savings comfortable seat in the old McCreary Inn. banks many persons are calling daily and stating they wish to withdraw their sixtyday notices previously given. There is now talk among the savings bank officials of abolishing the sixty-day rule entirely, and a meeting will probably be held shortly to take such action. To-day it is reported that the Otis steel works, one of the largest plants of its kind in the country. would resume operations next Monday in all departments with a reduced force.

Wanted Governor Altgeld's Bed. CHICAGO, Aug. 24.-The Windermere Hotel, Cornell and Fifty-sixth streets, near the world's fair, went into the hands of a receiver to-day. The hotel cost \$300,000. Among the guests is Governor Altgeld. About 1 o'clock this morning he was aroused by an attorney, with an attachment from the firm which manufactured all the bedsteads in the hotel. The attorney wanted the Governor's bed as well as those in the other rooms. Governor Altgeld proved himself equal to the emergency. He evolved a plan by which he became the shoriff's custodian of the bedstead until morning, and was left undis-

Other Business Troubles.

New York, Aug. 24.-Receivers O'Brien and Cannon formally took charge of the Madison-square Bank, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A statement issued to-day shows that the capital of the bank is impaired to the extent of about \$370,000. There are assets, roughly estimated, to pay all debts, except those on the capital stock.

Bellefont, Pa., Aug. 24-The large was blown out last night, and the entire plant, including rolling mills and mines. will be closed indefinitely. About one thousand men are thrown out of employ-

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—Corrigan, Ives & Co. have attached the Buffalo iron mines for \$420,000. There are previous attachments secured by the Northwestern railroad by unpaid miners and others. DETROIT, Aug. 24.—Heavenrich Brothers.

wholesale clothing merchants, to-day filed a chattel mortgage on their stock for \$121,-995 to secure twenty-six different creditors. NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—F. W. Lamb & Co., manufacturers of steam heating apparatus. assigned to-day. Assets, \$50,000; Itabilities,

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Russia's Record for the Past Formight-New Cases Near Berlin. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24 .- A supplementary cholera report to-day gives the following statistics of the ravages of the disease in the affected governments during the past week: Oreal-New cases, 747; death, 213. Cossacks of the Don-New cases, 498; deaths, 202. Koorsk-New cases, 296; deaths, 103. Vladimir-New cases, 156;

deaths, 52. Lomza-New cases, 52; deaths.

22. Moscow-New cases, 72; deaths, 24-

Viatka-New cases, 47; deaths, 22. Voro-nezh-New cases, 39; deaths, 22. For the past fortnight the following returns are given: Government of Podolia. 1.178 new cases and 423 deaths; government of Tools, 253 new cases and 78 deaths; government of Yaroslav, 92 new cases and 28 deaths. In the city of Moscow during the past three days 171 new cases and 74 deaths were reported. In the city of Kertch, in the Crimes, 69 new cases and 32 deaths og-

curred during the past five days. ROTTERDAM, Aug. 24.—There have been five deaths at Leerdam, a town in South Holland, from cholers. Two new cases have been reported in this city. BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Two daughters of a bargeman in Moabit, a suburb of Berlin, fell ill of Asiatic cholera to-day, and were

taken to the cholera hospital. Resigned from the British Navy. LONDON, Aug. 24 .- A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Duke of Edinburgh, who, yesterday, encceeded to the titles and dignity of the late Duke Ernst. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, has resigned his position as admiral of the fleet of the

The Lords Will Discuss Home Rule. London, Aug. 24.-It is officially announced to-day that the House of Lords will take up the home-rule bill on Sept. 5

British navy, retaining only the honorary

the House of Commons next week, as it is expected it will. The closure will be applied to the report stage of the bill to-mor-

Movements of Steamers,

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.-Arrived: Virginia, from Gothenburg; Zaandam, from Amster-

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 24.—Arrived: Nor-mannia, from New York. HAMBURG, Aug. 24.-Arrived: Dania, from New York.

MR. BYNUM NEATLY SKINNED

Lafe Pence Skillfully Operates on the Grass Burner Before a Full House,

and Then Cruelly Plasters the Wounds with a Copy of One of the Indianapolis Member's Radical Free-Coinage Speeches.

Voorhees Also Flayed for Permitting Himself to Be Bribed by Cleveland.

ndiana's Republican Representatives, Waugh and Johnson, Speak for Unconditional Repeal of the Sherman Law.

DEMAGOGUES EXPOSED,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 .- If Representa-

A Colorado Populist Turns His Attention to Bynum, Voorhees and Cooper. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

tive Lafe Pence, of Colorado, is as good as his word the staid old Congressional Record will look like an illustrated magazine to-morrow. Mr. Pence is the new member of the House from the silver State who leaped into fame on the first day of the silver debate by his stinging personal allusions to Representative Rayner. To-day Mr. Pence again became personal and directed his attention to Mr. Bynum. It was a scathing exceriation of the Indianapolis member, and was so graceful in its irony olever in its humor that was pronounced the best short speech heard in Congress for many a day. Mr. Pence compared Bynum's silver record in previous Congresses to his anti-silver record of to-day. He read a Denver newspaper account, printed in 1890, giving Bynum extravagant praise for his defense of silver. The newspaper had also printed several large cuts showing Bynum in the attitude of a gladiator defending the white metal. Mr. Pence said that he would ask the privilege of having these pictures of gladiator Bynum inserted in the Record as a part of his [l'ence's] speech. Mr. Bynum felt called upon to offer an explanation for his position. He frankly admitted that he had been a follower of Mr. Bland in previous Congresses. "It was a case of the blind leading the blind," said he, "and I am glad to say that I have at last found that out and have changed my position."

Mr. Pence, in premising his speech, said that when he had come to Washington he comfortable seat in the old McCreary Inn. But he had been shown only the door, and, on inquiry, he had discovered that the old bostelry was being run on the European plan. [Laughter.] He had been told that he would receive a cheerful welcome, because he had been told that Mr. Mo-Creary had, in 1891, been tendered a vote of thanks, by a Kentucky convention, for his advocacy of the free coinage of silver, He [Mr. Pence] was allied to Kentucky by marriage, and he had believed that he could rely upon Kentuckians, but he had been compelled to telegraph to his peopleor rather his wife had-that he had been fooled. [Laughter and applause. He had been taught by Messrs. Voorhees, Cooper and Bynum, and right well they had taught him. [Laughter.] His lessons had started him upon a course from which he would not turn his face by reason of the offer of "pie" from the administration. |Applause. | Standing here as a member of the People's party he might look with joy on the probability of the Democrats surrendering at the command of the executive, of the Republican minority being chained absolutely to the executive chariot, but he hoped that he was prompted by higher motives. [Applause.] He had a people at home more deeply interested in this question than any other people in the

BYNUM SCORED. Mr. Pence then turned his attention to Mr. Bynum, and his allusions to that gentleman put the House in a hilarious mood. He protested against the abject surrender which that gentleman had made. [Applause.] It was not necessary for him to read any number of speeches made by that gentleman under the prior administration. He would content himself with referring to what his own eyes had witnessed. He would not go back into old history. He would go back only to October, 1891, when Mr. Bynum of Indiana, Mr. Black of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Wilson of West Virginia were advertised to make a tour through the country for the purpose of organizing Democratic clubs. How warmly the people of Denver had treated these gentlemen. They had been treated to bed and board. [Laughter.] Then the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Bynum] had addressed the largest audience that had ever assembled in Denver. In the Rocky Mountain News was a stenographic report of his speech, in

which he said: I have always been in favor of free coinage of silver. I have voted for free coinage from the time the question has been before Congress, and I will do so every time the question comes up. [Laughter and applause.]

He [Mr. Pence] trusted that the teacher would not rebuke the scholar when he ventured to tell him that the question had now come up. [Applause and laughter.] There was a portrait of the gentleman from Indiana published in that paper, but as he [Pence] was a little man and the volume was a large one, he could not hold it up for the inspection of the House. |Laughter. | But he would ask unanimous consent to have it reproduced in the Congressional Record. In this picture was represented a silver dollar, and it was supported, howf the manly feet and legs of the gentleman from indiana. Whose arms were those that belped to support it? The arms of the gentleman from Indiana. [Laughter.] Whose face was thisf Whose eyes were thesef The face and eyes of the gentleman from Indiana. And beneath the picture was the in-scription: "I have always voted for free coinage, and always will." [Laughter and applause.] The gentleman from Indiana had taught him [Pence] his lessons, and he declined to retreat from their teachings. [Applause, But he began to understand why and how it was that a Democratic President, elected on a silver platform, absolutely and without fear of contradiction commanded a majority to surrender. The President well understood the favors he had to dispense and the means at his command. The President did not besitate; he felt brave. The platform to the winds; he would turn down the platform. Brave was he, as was the sluggard who was told to go to the ant. The sluggard replied: "That would be a waste of time. I'd rather lie and sit down by my ple and let the ant come to me." [Applause and laughter.] VOORHEES CRITICISED.

Mr. Pence then paid his respects to Senstor Voorhees and criticised him for the position he had taken. He could not but be reminded (since Voorhees had taken the if the measure passes its third reading in same stand as Sherman) of an article written by the Sonator and published in the North American Review, denouncing Sherman as the financial weathercock of the Nation. [Laughter and applause.] And then, there was no wonder that the ordinary people could find no distinction between the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, and the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman. The story of the temptation of Mr. Carlisle would be one of the saddest in the history of the country. In this connection he quoted an anecdote about e stranger in a small town